

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

The Mormons will Fight.

THEY ARE MAKING CANNON AND REVOLVERS.

St. Louis, Friday, March 12, 1858.
The Council Bluffs Herald of the 3d says that Mr. Wingate has just arrived from Salt Lake, Jan. 25, and reports that there was no snow in Salt Lake Valley, and very little in the mountains. He came by a route known only to the Mormons, through the mountains, by which only horsemen in single file can pass. The army has not discovered any trace of it. The route passes through perpendicular rocks for 15 miles, in many places only three feet wide, and is completely covered by a roof of rock.

Mr. Wingate says that the Mormons are manufacturing small cannon with percussion locks and telescopic sights, which will carry a two pound ball with much more certainty than a common rifle one hundred and twenty yards. They are also making five hundred revolvers a week and manufacturing a coarse kind of gunpowder for mining purposes.

A skirmish had occurred between a party of Mormons and a picket guard of the Army, in which two of the former were killed, and it was reported that four of the latter were slain.

Mr. Wingate says that Brigham Young is willing that the civil officers shall come into the Territory, and enter upon their duties, but that if the army attempts to enter the valley, it will be resisted.

On the 24th of January Brigham Young preached to 5,000 people, all of whom rose when Young said, "All is in favor of giving the troops hell to rise."

A letter from Captain Marcy at Rio, January 24, says that he was fifty-seven days in making the trip from Fort Bridger. Two hundred miles the party encountered snow two to five feet deep. They made only thirty miles in ten days, and for eleven days lived on their starved mules. One man perished on the way, and many were badly frozen. Forty-four out of the sixty-six mules with which he started died.

Anti-Leocompton Meeting in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Friday, March 12, 1858.
A crowded Anti-Leocompton meeting was held at the Melodeon last night, and was addressed by the Hon. F. P. Stanton and others.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democracy of Cleveland are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution.

Movement of Troops.

St. Louis, Friday, March 12, 1858.
The steamer Lady Walker sailed at Jefferson Barracks yesterday, with 200 troops from Fort Smith. The steamer Arkansas, with 200 additional troops for the same port, has been sunk in the Mississippi, about 160 miles below Cairo. It is not yet ascertained whether any lives have been lost. The troops belonged to the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and were destined for Utah.

Congressional Nomination.

St. Louis, Friday, March 12, 1858.
John W. Noel has been nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District to succeed the Hon. Samuel Claiborne.

Fire and Loss of Life.

OAKVILLE, C. W., Friday, March 12, 1858.
A large frame house in this place was burned this morning, and Mrs. James L. Freeman and a little girl perished in the flames. A young woman jumped from a window and broke her leg.

The Steamship P. Sprague.

St. Louis, Friday, March 12, 1858.
The steamship P. Sprague, America's Hole in distress, has discharged her cargo to-day. All her pumps are kept going to keep her free of water. She will go on the ways as soon as possible.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, O., Friday, March 12, 1858.
The Ohio River at this place is falling, with seven feet of water in the channel.

Departure of the America from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 12, 1858.
The Royal Mail steamship America, Capt. Moodie, arrived from Boston at 7 a. m. to-day, and sailed at 2:40 a. m. for Liverpool, with a strong southwest wind. Weather cloudy.

The Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

LONDON, Friday, March 12, 1858.
The steamer Anglo-Saxon will sail from this port for Liverpool at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) after noon.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 12, 1858.

It will be remembered by those who have watched the proceedings of the Assembly that Mr. SMITH of New-York recently introduced a resolution in effect charging the Commissioners of Emigration with criminality in the management of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, and asking for the appointment of a Special Committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, and to investigate the management of Castle Garden, and to report the facts in the case to the House.

Such a Committee was appointed. Mr. Smith (Dem.) of New-York being Chairman, and the other members being Mr. B. C. (American) of Westchester and Mr. E. (Republican) of Tompkins. The Committee had held several sessions, at which they took the testimony of the Hon. G. C. Verplanck and others, when, yesterday afternoon, Mr. John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Castle Garden, and James W. Hamilton, who acts as cashier or agent of certain railroad companies at Castle Garden, were called before the Committee as witnesses. Inasmuch as these parties, as the active agents of others, were at least among the persons implicated by Mr. Smith's resolution, they preferred the request that they might be heard before the Committee by counsel. This request was denied, and they refused to be sworn, whereupon the Committee, instead of reporting the facts to the House, and asking for instructions, ordered the contumacious witnesses under arrest, and they were accordingly taken in charge by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly.

After the evening session of the Assembly had convened, Mr. HORTON, a member of the Committee, rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and he is hereby, directed to bring before the bar of this House the bodies of James W. Hamilton and John A. Kennedy, to answer for contempt of this House in refusing to be sworn or answer any questions (under the presence of counsel) put to them, by the Special Committee of the House for the purpose of investigating the management of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden.

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Messrs. HORTON, BARNES, VAN VOLKENBURGH, WOLFORD, BAKER, SMITH, HAGERTY, WEIR, MCNETT, CHANLER, ESTY, LYNCH, WAGER, DAYTON and others participated. It was generally conceded by the speakers that the Committee exceeded their authority in putting the witnesses under arrest, and most of them favored the idea that under the circumstances the witnesses were entitled to counsel.

Mr. BAKER, of Montgomery, unadvisedly very severely on the conduct of the Committee, denouncing it as tyrannical and outrageous, and said he would vote for a Committee to investigate the doings of the Committee under consideration.

Finally the debate was cut off by the ordering of the previous question; but considerable time was spent by members who, as their names were called, asked to be excused, and to state their reasons therefor—most of whom, after freeing their minds by attempting generally to argue the question before the House, withdrew their requests and voted. Mr. Horton's resolution was finally adopted, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Bacheller, W. Baldwin, Blocker, Chandler, Chalmers, Childs, Collins, Crane, Delany, and Lewis. NAYS—Messrs. B. C. Verplanck, Hamilton, Horton, Howell, Hubbard, Jeremiah, T. Jones, Knight, Larkin, Loring, Low, Lawrence, Lord, Lynch, McLean, M. S. D. Miller, Moore, Osgood, Parsons, Richards, Shepard, Smith, Sprague, Stevenson, Strong, Sullivan, Tappan, Walker, Watson, Weaver, Westbrook, and Wright.

THE LEOMPTON FRAUD.

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REPORT FROM MR. HARRIS'S COMMITTEE.

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The undersigned indulge in no reflections discreditable to the character and integrity of the majority of the Committee, from whom they have been compelled to differ, most of whom were undoubtedly selected from the ablest and most experienced members of the House. Yet in their action, in the opinion of the undersigned, they have stripped the resolution under which they were appointed of practical effect, and submitted their own views and reflections alone in a great measure for that evidence which ought to have been collected by the Committee. With the exception of a call upon Mr. Callahan, proposed by one of the undersigned, the majority have resisted successfully every effort at inquiry made by either of us, while they themselves have elicited nothing relative to the matter of inquiry not already before the country. Indeed, some of the most important items of information, admitted by the majority in the resolutions adopted by them in Committee at its last session to be "essential to the investigation," have never been obtained by the Committee, to wit: "the vote of the people under the law" for taking their "sense" for or against a Constitution; "the election of Delegates, as officially certified," and "the vote on the adoption of the Constitution under its own schedule, and provisions as officially adjourned and announced." These important facts—admitted to be essential by the majority—have not, as far as the undersigned have knowledge, ever been brought before the Committee.

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1. The population of the Territory.
2. The disposition of the people thereof toward the Government of the United States.
3. Whether, as charged by the President, the people of Kansas are in rebellion against the Government under which they live.

4. Whether the alleged vote, on the sense of the people for and against a Constitution, was taken under such laws and in such manner as to entitle it to be considered as the sense of the people.

5. Whether the paper purporting to be the "Constitution of the State of Kansas" was made by the people over whom it is designed to act, and embodies their will, fairly and legally expressed.

6. Whether the elections which have been held in connection with the formation of said Constitution, both before and since its adoption by the Convention, were so taken, conducted and returned as to give effect to the popular will, and what that will was and is.

7. How far the results of the election on the 4th of January, when they voted for said Constitution, and for State officers, is indicative of the will of the people of Kansas either as to the propriety of the admission of said State into the Union, or as showing whether the said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas; and hence an inquiry whether the returns of said election as published are true or false. And as a further reason for such inquiry, that as said Constitution provides no mode of correcting frauds, or contesting elections, how far Congress might, by the admission of said State, commit itself to the endorsement and confirmation of frauds, and to fastening upon a people a government and Constitution against its will.

8. Whether certain protests and resolves said to have been passed by the Territorial Legislature against the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution ought not to be obtained and considered as indicating the will of the people in that regard.

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THE LEOMPTON FRAUD.

INVESTIGATION SUPPRESSED.

REPORT FROM MR. HARRIS'S COMMITTEE.

In this submitting the journal of the Committee to the inspection of the House, the undersigned feel it their duty to express their views upon the action of the majority of the Committee, constituted, as it originally was, with a majority of its members hostile to the resolution by which it was created and under which it was directed to act.

The undersigned indulge in no reflections discreditable to the character and integrity of the majority of the Committee, from whom they have been compelled to differ, most of whom were undoubtedly selected from the ablest and most experienced members of the House. Yet in their action, in the opinion of the undersigned, they have stripped the resolution under